

ALL KINDS OF TIMEPIECES CAN BE PUT INTO TIME-KEEPING ORDER BY OUR WATCH-MAKERS. TRY US IF YOUR WATCH OR CLOCK HAS KEPT TIME BEFORE, WE CAN MAKE IT DO SO AGAIN. CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

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NOT THE CHEAPEST BUT THE BEST MONTserrat LIME JUICE Hudson's Bay Co. WHOLESALE AGENTS.

We Are Still Taking every means to give you the very best value for your money. You will find that our Groceries are always fresh and reliable; that we carry only the best of everything; that satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance.

WALL PAPER SALE! Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FORTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET, Above Douglas Street.

SHIRTS, CLOTHING OVERALLS, Etc. MANUFACTURED BY J. PIERCY & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.

LIPTON'S CEYLON TEAS. Sole Agent and Distributor for British Columbia. THOMAS EARLE, Wholesale Grocer, VICTORIA.

\$9,000 Worth of Goods, 9,000 Must be Sold at Any Price! Consisting of Watches, Jewellery, Notions, Etc. Ladies' Corsets, Capes, Dress Goods, Top and Under-Skirts, Blouses, Wrappers, Vests, Socks and Stockings. Tablecloths, Towels, Men's Top and Undershirts, Suspenders, Neckties. Lace Curtains and Embroideries. SYRIAN STORE, 97 Douglas St.

Enderby Flour Hungarian Three Star Strong Bakers Superfine. A British Columbia Product and All Grocers Sell It. R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd. Proprietors.

Ex. "Lynton" and "Lyderhorn" From Liverpool Coarse and Fine Salt, Firebricks, Bar and Anglo Iron, White's Cement, Belgian Cement, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Triangular Box Nails; also a full line of Cannery Supplies and other General Merchandise.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED. TEMPLE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C. THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. Importers of Limited IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS. Cutlery, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose. MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY. 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 613.

Kilmarnock This favorite brand of Scotch Whisky is acknowledged by all who are judges to be the very best on the market. The demand for this brand of Whisky is constantly on the increase, thus proving that the public appreciate a good article. To be obtained in bulk or in case from Plither & Leiser Direct Importers VICTORIA, B. C.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE. BARGAIN 7 roomed house facing Beacon Hill Park; well furnished, new, full lot, Price \$3,150.

FOR SALE A rare chance; gentleman's residence, 9 rooms. One acre of land, grounds well laid out, bearing fruit trees, stables, etc. Oak Bay avenue. Price \$25,000. Terms. General agent the Ottawa Fire Insurance Co., the only non-board Company in Victoria.

Office: 15 TROUNCE AVENUE UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST TRADE MARK B&K REGISTERED ROLLED OATS The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.

Olympia Beer The Best Imported Lager. Victoria Agent: W. A. WARD, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

Mining Shares Now is the time to buy stocks in our best mines as prices have never been so low. Today's eastern quotations were: PAYNE, 30 asked, 25 bid. CENTRE STAR, 40 asked, 30 bid. WABE EARLE, 24 asked, 17 bid. NORTH STAR, 50 asked, 50 bid. Cariboo McKinney, 36 asked, 31 bid. We quote 10,000 Waterloo at 25.

A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd, 80 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

Attend the Sale -OF-

Mining Stocks -ON- 34 Fort Street To-Day, 12 o'clock Noon

All persons interested in Mines and Mining are invited. THE VICTORIA MINING EXCHANGE

Creamery Chop Greatest milk and cream producer on the market. Try a sack. For sale only at SYLVESTER FEED CO., LTD. City Market.

FINE SCOTCH FLIES Inspect our large variety and try a sample dozen. There is no need to send away for these goods as we import them direct from the River-side mills. We can sell 20 per cent cheaper than any house outside of Victoria, at FOX'S, 78 Govt St.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY

Legislature Asked to Give Power to Borrow Five Million Dollars.

For the Purpose of Aiding Construction of Roads in the Province.

And to Build a Bridge Across the Fraser at Westminster.

At yesterday's session of the legislature the government introduced a bill to authorize a loan of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of aiding railway construction in the province, and other important public works. This bill embodies the policy of the government regarding railways, which includes the building of roads from the Coast to Kootenay, the extension of the Island railway, from Rock Creek to Vernon, from the Coast at Kitimat to Hazelton and from Fort Steele to Golden. It also provides for the construction of a bridge over the Fraser river at New Westminster.

Following is the full text of the bill to authorize a loan of five million dollars for the purpose of aiding the construction of railways and other public works: Whereas the existence of extraordinary mineral wealth has been substantiated in many parts of the province, and there are valid reasons for believing that there are numerous districts in the province as yet unprospected which will also prove rich in mineral wealth, and that an extensive immigration and increase of population may be anticipated if means of communication are afforded by railways, roads and other works for developing the natural wealth which exists, both in minerals, timber and farming lands: And whereas it is expedient that the trade and commerce of British Columbia accompanying such development and increase in population should, as far as possible, be retained in the Dominion of Canada, which will be best effected by the early construction of railways, roads and public works: And whereas it is expedient that a bridge for railway, vehicular and passenger traffic should be built across the Fraser river at New Westminster, in order to give the railway systems now terminating at a point opposite New Westminster access into the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, and the farmers a more feasible opportunity of marketing their commodities in the said cities than now exists:

And whereas the addition of every unit of population will give an increase of revenue, both to the Dominion and Provincial governments, but in a proportion of approximately two to one in favor of the Dominion as compared with the Province, while the charges on the Province for administration and collection resulting from such increase in population are greater than those upon the Dominion, and the advantages to be reaped from the execution of such works would therefore constitute a strong claim upon the Dominion for assistance therein: And whereas it is expedient that this legislature should make immediate and adequate provision for subsidizing railways of the class above mentioned, and with that end a loan be authorized: The Enactment, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows: 1. This act may be cited as the "British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1901."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may on addition to all other moneys authorized to be raised or borrowed by any other act of the province, borrow or raise from time to time, in such amounts, in such manner, and at such times as may be deemed expedient, any sum or moneys not exceeding five million dollars by the sale of debentures, or by the issue and sale of British Columbia Stock under the provisions of the Inscribed Stock Act, 1891, or partly in one way and partly in another, or otherwise: Provided, however, that no moneys shall be borrowed under this act for the purpose of subsidizing before the first day of July, 1902.

3. All moneys borrowed or raised pursuant to this act shall bear interest at the rate not exceeding three and a half per cent. per annum to be fixed at the time of sale and to be paid half-yearly, and shall be repayable at a date to be fixed at the time of sale, not being less than twenty-five nor more than fifty years after the time of sale. Both principal and interest shall be payable in London, England, or Victoria, British Columbia.

4. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint the Minister of Finance, or other person or persons from time to time, the agent of the government for the purpose of negotiating any such loan, and the minister or other duly appointed agent may arrange all details, and draw, execute and sign all such deeds, mortgages and things as may be requisite during the conduct of negotiations or for the purpose of placing the loan.

5. The Minister of Finance shall and is hereby required to, in such and every manner, from the first raising of any sum of money under authority hereof until the whole amount so raised, and all interest thereon, shall have been duly paid, set apart out of the consolidated revenue of the province as such sum shall suffice to pay the interest upon all moneys which shall then bear interest, and shall apply such sum in payment of such interest aforesaid.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by order in council, to be made before the raising of any sum of money under authority hereof, which may be named in any such order in council, provide for the repayment of such moneys by authorizing and directing the Minister of Finance to appropriate yearly such sums of money out of the general revenue of the province as may be named in any such order in council, and as may be deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be necessary for the creation and maintenance of

a sinking fund for the final payment of such stock, and may, by the same order in council, make such provisions as may be deemed requisite for the investment from time to time of the amount of any sinking fund, and the accumulation thereof, and for the release of any surplus over and above what may be necessary, with accumulations, to repay any loan at maturity.

7. All moneys raised under this act shall be paid in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall prescribe to the Minister of Finance, and shall by him be placed to the credit of an account to be called the "British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1901, Account," to be applied, first in payment of discount, commission, brokerage and other expenses of the loan, and the balance to be applied to the purposes and in the manner hereinafter provided, and all moneys to be raised under this act shall be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the current revenue of the province.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

8. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant for and in aid of the construction of the following railways and to be paid out of the moneys raised under this act, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars for each mile of railway, of the uniform gauge of four feet and one-half inches, viz: (a) For a railway from the Coast, in the neighborhood of English Bluff, near Point Roberts, via Chilliwack and Hope to Midway, Boundary Creek district, approximately three hundred and thirty miles;

(b) For a railway from the Coast, in the neighborhood of English Bluff, near Point Roberts, via Chilliwack and Hope to Midway, Boundary Creek district, approximately three hundred and thirty miles;

(c) For a railway from Rock Creek to Vernon to connect with the Shuswap and Okanagan railways, approximately one hundred and twenty-five miles;

(d) For a railway from the Coast, at Kitimat, to Hazelton, approximately one hundred miles;

(e) For a railway from Fort Steele to Golden, approximately one hundred and fifty miles;

9. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to issue and hand over to any person, firm or company who shall become entitled to a subsidy for building any of the foregoing lines, in lieu of cash, "British Columbia Stock," issued under the provisions of the Inscribed Stock Act, 1891, or debentures, which stock or debentures shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding three and one-half per cent. per annum, to be fixed at the time of delivery, and to be paid half-yearly, and which shall be repayable at a date to be fixed at the time of delivery, not being less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years after the time of sale. Both principal and interest may be payable in London, England, or Victoria, British Columbia.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into all agreements with any person or company undertaking the construction of any railway, to which a subsidy is hereby attached, which may be necessary or convenient for a valid consideration and operation of such railway, which agreements shall, in every instance, in addition to other matters therein provided for, contain the following provisions, viz: (a) That unless work is commenced on the railway mentioned in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 8 hereof, on or before the first day of July, 1902, and is duly and diligently prosecuted to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, all right and claim to such subsidy shall be forfeited by this act shall be cancelled and forfeited;

(b) That the aforesaid subsidy shall not be payable until the railway is completed and in running order, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, nor until security or guarantees, satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are given for the continuous maintenance and operation of the railway, and no subsidy shall be payable or paid until after such completion and the giving of such security or guarantees;

(c) That four per cent. per annum of the gross earnings of the railway shall be paid to the province, and such sums of four per cent. shall be a first charge upon such gross earnings;

(d) That the railway, if failing the bond of any such subsidy shall be constructed wholly and as a continuous line within the province;

(e) That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have absolute control of the freight and passenger rates to be charged by the railway, and that the rates to be charged by the railway shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominion government, the same shall be deemed a contract between the province and the company;

(f) That the railway may be acquired at any time by the province at a valuation to be determined by arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Act. Provided, however, that in ascertaining the valuation no sum shall be entered by the arbitrators for the franchise belonging to the company;

(g) That the conditions of this section may be varied at any time, and so from time to time and as often as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem advisable, always provided that control of the subject-matter referred to in this section by the government of British Columbia be not abrogated;

(h) That in the event of a charter being granted by the Dominion government for a line of railway over or parallel to the route proposed in this act, that the foregoing conditions shall be assumed by the government of British Columbia to be a contract and obligation of said company prior to any other charge thereon;

(i) That such other terms and conditions may be imposed as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem advisable by the government of British Columbia to be a contract and obligation of said company prior to any other charge thereon;

Germans Are Angry

Count Von Waldersee and United States General Have a Difference.

Each One Want to Guard Gate of the Forbidden City.

Chinese Ministers Are Eager for the Foreign Troops to Depart.

Peking, April 23.—Many applications have been made to Mr. Rockhill and General Chaffee by Chinese of all degrees for the retention in China of United States troops until the general withdrawal of troops of all the powers. Many of those who are making this request think the withdrawal of the Americans will make the others remain longer. There are also people who do not desire to see any of the soldiers go, fearing anarchy and an uprising against foreigners.

Field Marshal Von Waldersee has made application that the gate of the Forbidden City be guarded by German troops after the departure of the Americans.

General Chaffee has replied that American soldiers will continue to guard the gate. At this the Germans are indignant, saying this impugns their honesty and that if the United States desires to do her share of policing the city she should leave behind enough troops for that purpose; that merely a few men belonging to the legion guard should control the gate that would be within the German quarters, cannot be allowed.

If General Chaffee persists in this course, diplomatic representations will be made in the matter. The ministers of the foreign powers are meeting daily. They do not at present show a disposition to reduce the claims which many think to be extremely reasonable.

Washington, D. C. April 23.—It is understood here that the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Peking, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, are prepared to give a guarantee to the powers for the protection of all foreigners in China if the foreign troops now stationed there are withdrawn. This is understood to be the basis of the withdrawal of 10,000 French troops and it is earnestly hoped among Chinese officials that this will be followed by a similar movement on the part of the other foreign forces in China.

CANADIANS WIN VICTORIA CROSS

Dragoons Who Helped Save the Guns at Komatiport Rewarded.

London, April 23.—The Gazette this evening announces that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on Lieutenants H. Z. C. Cockburn and R. E. W. Turner and Sergeant E. Holland, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, for conspicuous bravery at Komatiport River, Nov. 7, 1900, in protecting artillery from capture.

The annual return of recruiting of 1900 shows a total enlistment of 90,000 against 127,000 in 1899. The recruiting for the infantry is regarded as unsatisfactory. In spite of the reduction in the standard of height the number of enlisted infantrymen is below that of 1899, the recruits generally having preferred the shadier branches of the service.

INSUBORDINATE FUSILIERS.

Royal Munsters Refuse to Parade to Show Disapproval.

London, April 23.—Two hundred of the Royal Munster Fusiliers refused to parade at Carlisle Fort in Cork yesterday as a mark of their disapproval of being transferred from Spike Island to Carlisle Fort, as a disciplinary measure. The men's arms and rifles of the military headquarters at Spike Island of the occurrence. It is understood that soldiers from another battalion will be sent to Carlisle Fort to bring the insubordinate soldiers under control.

THE WAR LOAN.

It Has Been Subscribed for Six Times Over.

London, April 23.—Applications for the new war loan continue to pour into the Bank of England. The subscribers today number numerous, were mostly small investors. It is estimated that the loan was subscribed for six or seven times over, and it is expected that the first issue will be subscribed to more than desired to look up too much money.

In the House of Commons to-day various members sharply criticized the budget's increase of the income tax, and the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Bach, replied that more money must be raised somehow. None of the objectors suggested a letter-wax. He hoped that the additional taxation might bring home to the country the virtues of economy. The income tax resolution was adopted by 313 to 88 votes.

A FRENCH HOAX.

Report That Britain and Germany Planned War on France.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Local speculation concerning the visit here of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, is apparently not formed from authentic reports. One version which is told with the greatest positiveness in spite of its inherent improbability, is to the effect that the French government has received from an unnamed source what purported to be a plan for a British-German war against France, supposedly in some colonial district. M. Delcasse, it is added, communicated the contents of the plan to the Russian ambassador at Paris, Prince Ourousoff, who, however, laughed incredulously, pronouncing the project a hoax. M. Delcasse is said to have been discontented and to have wired Count Lansdowne, the Russian foreign minister, asking if it was credible for him to come to St. Petersburg and discuss matters. Count Lansdowne consulted with the emperor who said yes.







# CEYLON AND INDIA TEA

## GREEN OR BLACK

Trade is confederating the Empire.  
Britain is Canada's best customer.  
Britain cannot buy if she does not sell.

Use Tea Grown in a British Colony by British capital

A free sample of delicious SALADA Tea sent on receipt of postal mentioning which you drink—Black, Mixed or Green Tea. Address "SALADA," Toronto or Montreal.

## The Empress From the Orient

Among Her Saloon Passengers Are a Number of Notable People.

A Crowd of Chinese Have Come as Immigrants to Canada.

R. M. S. Empress of China, which arrived from Hongkong and Japan yesterday afternoon, brought 592 passengers all told. She had 81 in the saloon, 16 intermediate, 492 Chinese and two Japs in the steerage, and one distressed British seaman, who was given passage across. Of the large crowd of Chinese, one hundred came ashore here, and there was an interesting scene on their arrival at the outer wharf on the steamer Clayquod, which acted as tender—last night. At Vancouver 150 are to be landed and the others are en route through to various points in Canada, the United States and Mexico. The cargo of the liner was of 1,136 tons weight, and 2,310 tons measurement, and included a large silk shipment, there was one case of opium, 11 cases of cigars, and five cases of camphor, as well as much general Chinese and Japanese cargo.

Before leaving Hongkong on April 3rd the Empress of China gave two of her officers to the new C. P. N. steamer, which was preparing to sail for the port of Seattle, which sailed for the Occidental version of her Chinese name "Hai-Ting"—was to sail on the 18th and later advice by cable report her departure on that date, via Moji, for here. Second Officer Cooper, of the Empress, was placed in command of the ship, and Third Officer Davidson, the second in command, the remaining members of the crew being selected at Hongkong.

At Hongkong the Empress lost one of her ship's officers by death, Charles Atkins, who for four or five years has been steward steward on her having died of pulmonary apoplexy. He fell unconscious, being attacked suddenly, and never recovered consciousness, although he lingered for a couple of days. He was buried at Hongkong.

Among the saloon passengers who arrived by the Empress was Mr. Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American line, who is on a trip around the world, accompanied by his wife and secretary, Mr. Naht. While in Hongkong Mr. Ballin made a number of purchases on behalf of his company. First he bought for his company the mail steamer line between Shanghai, Tsingtau and Tientsin, formerly run under the name of the Jøben line; secondly he bought the Yangtze Steamship line, which so far has been operated conjointly with Messrs. A. H. Koberg & Co. and the Rhoderick Riekman, together with all lands, buildings, etc., belonging to the line; thirdly he bought the Canto-Hongkong-Shanghai line, formerly called the China Coast Steamship Company.

To extend and renew all these new additions of the Hamburg-American line new steamships will be built, and contracts for the same have already been given out. They will be specially adapted to the trade they are destined to carry on. In the United States he intends to conclude some contracts advantageous to German shipping in the Far East, but is not yet willing to say anything regarding them.

G. Murray Bain, another arrival, is editor of the China Mail, one of the most influential Hongkong newspapers. Lady Eva Leighton, another arrival, is a sister of the Earl of Warwick, who has been travelling in the Orient; Captain C. A. Callaghan is bound home on leave from H. M. S. Endeavour after taking part in the recent Chinese troubles; Mr. J. Schomburgk, artist of the Illustrated London News, and Sphère, who has been following the Chinese campaign, is homeward bound from Peking; Misses E. Giegly and E. Gordon are lady missionaries from Singapore; G. H. Howie and wife, courier and maid, the first named a wealthy Texas cattle owner, are returning from a Japanese tour; Comte and Comtesse du Bourg are wealthy Europeans homeward bound from a pleasure tour. There were naval and military officers, garrons. Among these was Major Robert, 1st Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, who was off the 2nd Contingent. He left South Africa last October to take Boer prisoners to Ceylon, and thence went to Peking with despatches for Sir Alfred Gase.

Accordingly, they sent themselves at each side of the innocent victim. Soup was ordered, and the old gentleman had eaten a few spoonfuls of the savory broth, one of his neighbors asked him to hold the spoon, and the other to take part in a conversation while eating, would have been a very pleasant thing to do, but the old gentleman, who was sitting at the table, instead of the inside of his neck. He accordingly put down his spoon, turned towards the questioner and said: "What did he do?"

The game was repeated again and again, until the old gentleman, having taken in two or three spoonfuls of a distressed look, and said: "I'm really afraid the sea air doesn't agree with me. Here I've only eaten a few spoonfuls of soup, and I feel as if I'm going to be sick. I'm unable to take any dinner."

And the wicked youths hid themselves into the smoking room, and discussed the purity of man in his unadulterated innocence. The old gentleman wandered off to the stateroom, and while he was sitting at the table he was water-logged.

## NERVE DISORDERS OF WOMEN.

Feeble Nerves the Cause of Functional Derangements—New Vigor and Life Is Instilled Into the Wasted Cells By Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills).

When the nerve cells become depleted by the wasting process set in motion by overwork, worry and disease, men most frequently complain of headache, brain fog and dyspepsia, while women feel the effects most quickly in the way of irregularities and weaknesses of the peculiar feminine organs.

Nervousness, irritability and depression of spirits accompany these troubles, and gradually drag women down, until they feel paralyzed or nervous prostration coming upon them. The only hope is in revitalizing the nerves, and this is most thoroughly accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills).

In one essential feature Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) differs from every medicine recommended for women's ailments. It is not a mere temporary relief, it cures by restoring the nerves to perfect health and vigor. The upbuilding and invigorating effects of this great remedy are felt as gradually and certainly it instills new energy and vitality in the feeble and wasted nerve cells. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase are on every box; 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Pikes & Co., Toronto.

"You are sure you can support my daughter in the style to which we have been accustomed?" asked the Heavy Father.

"Sure, Mike," answered Our Hero, with the assurance of a veteran.

"Well, I'm glad to hear it," said the father, "I can afford any longer."—Indiana Press.

"Willie," "I'm not such a fool as I look."—Simpkins.

"No? What kind are you?"

## Milk Punch Cow

From New York Sun.

"I don't deny that the gold cure may be of some use to men," said the old granger, reflectively, "though I was always afraid to try it myself for fear it might spoil my enjoyment for good liquor. But I'm positive it never will be a success with cows who have become addicted to the booze habit. The melancholy fate of Uncle Tommy Rogers' prize Jersey is a proof that a good thirst for a thing is a terribly cherished and not rashly experimented with."

"There is no denying that that Jersey was a cow to command the respectful admiration of any one. In both the quantity and the quality of her milk she had no other rival in the country beaten to a standstill. I forget how many quarts a day Uncle Tommy used to say she was good for, but even after you had divided his statement by two and subtracted ten, so as to get at the real thing, it was still a goodly amount. Uncle Tommy valued that Jersey above anything else in the world."

"Of course, when the winter set in the cow, after the manner of her kind, fell off quite a bit in her milk supply. As this was just the time when there was the highest demand, and it commanded the highest price, Uncle Tommy was honestly grieved."

"If it was any other cow," he said mournfully, "I wouldn't think much of it, but it seemed as if it ought to rise above the prejudices of her sex and kind and devote her talents more energetically to the welfare of the good man who owns her. It's all right for the cows of the effect East to shut down on the milk supply as soon as the cold weather sets in, but it seems as if a prize western cow ought to have two much self-respect for such a thing."

"The good, old man shook his head in a saddened, puzzled manner and wandered over to the cupboard to search for something to comfort him. He found it. While he was slowly emptying his glass an idea came to him."

"And yet I don't know that I can console that cow," he continued, "blamed as I like to start in work with these cold winds without a little something to cheer her up. Good whiskey never harmed a man or cow, and perhaps that Jersey would redouble her efforts and put it off a little to start her milk supply. As soon as the weather warmed up she would be all right again. I'm willing to do anything reasonable to make that cow 'go,' especially if there is milk and money in it for my Uncle Tommy."

"The next time Uncle Tommy went to the barn to feed the cow he took out a bottle of Scotch whisky, a small sized product. Well, it was a revelation in bovine nature the way that Jersey took to the new drink. She gulped it down slowly so as to get the full benefit, looking at Uncle Tommy with affectionate eyes as if she considered him the best friend she ever had. The drink warmed her up, made her feel happy and gave her a good appetite. She ate double her usual winter allowance of fodder and when Uncle Tommy milked her that evening he found to his delight that she gave as much milk as in summer. Uncle Tommy came back to the house beaming with complacent happiness."

"My innovation in the dairy industry may not be popular with the W.C.T.U., but I don't think it ought to be decorated with medals. There isn't a happier, more contented animal in the country than that prize Jersey is at this minute. And what is more to the point she is giving double her usual winter quantity of milk. Bliss for the cow and gain of the realm for Uncle Tommy will be the results of my scheme."

"After that, morning and evening, Uncle Tommy gave the Jersey a liberal supply of the drink that cheers and invigorates. For a time the cow was content on well. Although a cow of good family and former high character, the Jersey took to the booze game in the kindest manner."

"But it seemed to be sort of growing on her. First she wanted an extra quantity in the morning. Then she asked for more at night. After a little while it was plain she was nervous and uneasy, unless she had a good drink at noon. She continued to deliver the goods in the way of milk, though, and unusually rich and creamy milk it was, even for the best of Jersey. Rather than have the cow unhappy and the milk cut off, Uncle Tommy gave her all the stimulant she cared for and kept congratulating himself on the success of his invention, as he called it. But finally came the time when the cow was no longer content on well. Rather than have the cow unhappy and the milk cut off, Uncle Tommy gave her all the stimulant she cared for and kept congratulating himself on the success of his invention, as he called it. But finally came the time when the cow was no longer content on well. 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## The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1901.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

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sult the Night Editor.

THE GOVERNMENT'S  
RAILWAY POLICY.

The most important pronouncement of  
policy by the provincial government since  
assuming office is that contained in the  
bill submitted yesterday afternoon to  
authorize a loan of \$5,000,000 for the  
purpose of aiding the construction of  
railways and other public works. It was  
unnecessary for the Hon. the Premier or  
the Hon. the Minister of Finance, in  
whose name it stands, to make a formal  
statement of policy to the house regard-  
ing the subject with which it deals, as  
the bill speaks for itself. In it are con-  
tained not only an enumeration of the  
lines of railway to be assisted and the  
amount of money to be paid as cash sub-  
sidies to those lines, but several new  
features not heretofore incorporated in  
the act for a similar purpose either in  
British Columbia or in any other province  
of the Dominion of Canada.

The bill in question has an unusual,  
but at the same time a very significant,  
preamble, which gives statutory expres-  
sion to the recent demands made upon  
the Dominion government for an increas-  
ed recognition of the rights of this pro-  
vince in the matter of railway develop-  
ment; and while the aid authorized to be  
given by the government is not depend-  
ent upon the co-operation of the Domi-  
nion, it nevertheless sets forth clearly  
what ought to be done as a result of our  
financial relations and the great bene-  
fits derived by Canada therefrom. The  
bill is, therefore, a corollary of the re-  
cent report made by the delegation to  
Ottawa. Several important sentiments  
are expressed in the preamble:

The extraordinary potentialities of the  
province out of which extensive immi-  
gration and population may arise if ade-  
quate facilities of communication are  
provided; the trade and commerce which,  
following such development, should ac-  
cruce to the benefit of the Province and  
the Dominion of Canada; the expediency  
of a bridge across the Fraser river for  
railway, vehicular and passenger traf-  
fic, so as to give the railway systems ter-  
minal access to the cities of Vancouver  
and New Westminster, and a fair op-  
portunity to the farmers of making their  
commodities; and the strong claims of  
the Province on the Dominion govern-  
ment upon the execution of such works.

For the purpose of carrying out the  
enterprise indicated in the bill, the Lieut-  
enant-Governor-in-Council is authorized  
to borrow a sum of money not exceeding  
\$5,000,000, interest not to exceed 3 1/2  
per cent, to be payable in a term not less  
than twenty-five or more than fifty years,  
the sale of debentures to be under the  
provisions of the Incorporated Stock Act,  
1901.

The application of the money so raised  
is indicated as follows:

- To a railway from the Coast to  
Midway, 330 miles;
- From the present terminus of the  
Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway to the  
northern end of the Island, 225 miles;
- From Rock Creek to Vernon, 125  
miles;
- From the Coast at Kitimaat to  
Hazelton, 100 miles;
- From Fort Steele to Golden, 150  
miles;

Or in the aggregate 930 miles. We  
shall have more to say in future issues  
as to the importance of the lines proposed  
to be built, but at present it is simply  
necessary to say that they suggest at  
once the most accessible and most po-  
tential districts as a field for early de-  
velopment.

Perhaps after all the most important  
features of the bill are the conditions  
which attach to the granting of the sub-  
sidies and these, as already intimated,  
incorporate not only new and advanced  
principles but very practical business  
ideas. Among these are:

The return to the province of four per  
cent, per annum of the gross earnings  
of the railway, which is a recognition  
for the first time in the history of the  
Province or of the Dominion of the right  
of the enterprise as a return for sub-  
stantial assistance; the construction of  
lines wholly within the province; the  
absolute control of the freight and pas-  
senger rates by the Lieutenant-Govern-  
or-in-Council for all time to come; the  
acquisition of the railways by the province  
at a valuation to be determined by  
arbitration; the construction and opera-  
tion between the Mainland and Van-  
couver Island of a ferry as part of the  
line operated between the Coast and  
Kootenay; the submission of all con-  
tracts to public tender and competition;  
and the payment of inscribed stock at  
the rate of 100 per cent.

to the subsidies for building any of the  
lines indicated.

Of course there are other stipulations  
and other conditions, but the foregoing  
are the most important and we think  
that when the people of British Colum-  
bia have fully considered the bill in all  
its details, they will be forced to the con-  
clusion; that taking everything into con-  
sideration, it is one of the most business-  
like and practical proposals that has yet  
been submitted to the local legislature.  
The conditions may be regarded by some,  
particularly those anxious to promote  
their own enterprises, as too onerous.  
For instance, it may be held that four  
per cent, of the gross receipts is too great  
proportion to pay to the government.  
That is a matter, of course, for railway  
men to decide, but the fact that the Pre-  
mier who is a railway man is willing to  
accept such conditions for the construc-  
tion of his own line to the northern end  
of the Island, ought to be of some inter-  
est to the public. It is altogether prob-  
able that Mr. Dunsinuir has carefully  
considered the matter in his own as well  
as in the public interests, and if he did  
not think he could afford to pay back  
to the provincial treasury so large a  
return for the concessions he seeks, he  
certainly would be very foolish to im-  
pose or to consent to have imposed upon  
himself conditions that would be burden-  
some, and render the enterprise un-  
remunerative.

The government are to be congratulat-  
ed upon not only evolving a practical  
scheme, but upon having the courage to  
present it as their policy in dealing with  
so important a subject. New and un-  
tried measures are usually viewed with  
suspicion, and are at first met with  
strenuous opposition, requiring practical  
demonstration of their value before be-  
ing generally acquiesced in. This may  
occur in the present case, though the  
easily apparent benefits that will accrue  
from the operation of the loan bill should  
readily convince the most pessimistic  
critic.

## THE FISHERIES.

We offer no apology for taking up the  
subject of British Columbia fisheries.  
The present magnitude and future im-  
portance of this industry is such that it  
demands and ought to receive the best  
consideration of the people and their  
representatives in the legislature. It is  
not only a great industry now, but it is  
capable of being made even more valu-  
able and it would possess under a judi-  
cious system of propagation the invalu-  
able element of permanency. Mines may  
be exhausted, or the depth of the work-  
ings may become so great that the ore  
cannot be profitably raised. The forest  
wealth may become exhausted, and is in-  
deed very likely to be much curtailed  
in the course of the next half century.  
Even our coal measures may have their  
limits, although it may be far away.  
But the fisheries will continue pro-  
ductive for all time to come, if care is taken  
to see that young fish are put out every  
year. There is no other industry, except  
farming, and its kindred branches, of  
which this permanency can be claimed.  
Hence the vast importance of preserving  
our salmon fisheries. When the last ton  
of coal and the last pound of ore have  
been taken out of the mountains of this  
province, the sea will continue to yield  
her increase undiminished, provided the  
means, proved and tried by experience,  
are adopted to keep up the supply.

It seems to be about as good as set-  
tled that the Dominion government will  
not do anything for our fisheries. As  
we have already said, two administra-  
tions, or rather two political parties, have  
had the opportunity of doing something,  
and have been besought by the can-  
ners to do something, but practically  
nothing has been brought about. The  
little that has been done only empha-  
sizes the neglect. We print this morn-  
ing a copy of a memorial, which was yester-  
day laid before the government by the  
committee of the British Columbia Can-  
ners. It is not very long but it is full  
of merit. The first point made is as to  
the magnitude of the industry. It em-  
ployed 18,377 men and its output was  
valued at \$1,596,548 last year. The men  
were not all continuously employed, but  
in spite of all that is said to the contrary,  
the greater part of their wages were  
spent in this province. We suppose that  
very few people have an adequate idea  
of the ramifications of this business. In a  
good year the canners buy sawn lumber equal  
in value to a third of the lumber ex-  
ported from the province. They fur-  
nish freight and towage to a large num-  
ber of steamers, big and little. They  
provide freights for ships. They em-  
ploy managers and a staff of clerks. In  
short of the upwards of four and three-  
quarters millions of dollars represented  
by the pack during the year ending  
June 30, 1900, more than four millions  
were actually expended for labor in  
some form in British Columbia. Such  
an industry as this deserves the best  
consideration that can be given to it.

A second point made in the memorial  
is that while British Columbia pays over  
60 per cent, of the revenue derived by  
the Dominion from the fisheries, the  
amount expended here is only 3 per cent,  
of the total expenditure. We are used  
to one-sided arrangements in this pro-  
vince, so far as our relations with the  
Dominion go, but we submit that this is  
rather too strong. It really does no good  
at all to press this matter upon the at-  
tention of the authorities at Ottawa.  
They listen, but they do nothing. And  
things never were any better in this  
respect. If the Liberal Minister of Mar-  
ine and Fisheries neglects his plain duty,  
the Conservatives are stopped from find-  
ing fault, for the Conservative minis-  
ters were just as neglectful in this re-  
spect as Sir Louis Davies.

As we said yesterday the canners  
would like the provincial government to  
assume control of the fisheries, and they  
outlined a general plan of action. We  
shall only refer the reader to the mem-  
orial for the details, and shall con-  
fine what we have to say here to the  
right of the government to interfere.  
Our impression of the law is that, while  
there is no doubt as to the Dominion  
government possessing exclusive control  
of the fisheries so far as the regulation  
of them is concerned, and possibly  
also having the right to say that no one  
but a person having a license from the  
Department of Marine and Fisheries  
may take salmon with a net, this does  
not oust the provincial government of its

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## TWO PRIZES.

right to impose a license upon fishermen.  
Indeed the practice in New Brunswick,  
where the legal aspect of the fishery  
question has probably received greater  
attention than in any other part of  
Canada, supports this view. If, then,  
the government should determine to col-  
lect a license from the canners, what  
would be the effect? The committee,  
who interviewed the government, say  
that they believe the Dominion govern-  
ment would discontinue the collection of  
licenses, and that they are willing at  
any rate to take out a provincial li-  
cense and run the risk of interference  
from the Dominion authorities. We do  
not wish to be understood as counselling  
anything that looks like needless con-  
flict with the federal authorities, but  
this matter of the fisheries looks like one  
calling for some such action as has been  
suggested, and we feel every confidence  
that the people will sustain Mr. Duns-  
inuir and his colleagues in taking any  
step that the circumstances of the case  
render necessary or advisable.

ST. GEORGE.

Yesterday was St. George's day and  
was duly marked, but we venture the  
guess that very few people know more  
about the Saint, whose name has been  
so long associated with "Merrie Eng-  
land" than that he was a plucky sort of  
a fellow, who once upon a time, ac-  
cording to tradition, killed a dragon. He  
was born in Cappadocia, a province of  
Asia Minor, some time in the Third Cen-  
tury. His death is assigned to April 23,  
303, which is possibly a pretty close  
guess. He was of noble parentage and  
served as a soldier under the Emperor  
Diocletian with great credit, attaining  
high military rank. Diocletian was dis-  
posed to reject Christianity, and George  
sought a personal interview with him  
in which he not only endeavored to per-  
suade him to adhere to the faith, but  
protested vigorously against the perse-  
cution against Christians that had been  
begun. For this he was arrested, and  
after many tortures was beheaded. So  
eminent was his virtue that his memory  
is preserved by both the Roman Catholic  
and the Greek Churches. The biography  
of this worthy man was so mixed up  
with what was certainly false that al-  
though his memory is venerated his  
deeds are not cited for examples. There  
is even some doubt as to the accuracy  
of the story of his execution by order  
of Diocletian, the Venerable Bede nar-  
rating that he met his fate at the hands  
of Dacian, King of Persia. His alleged  
exploit with the dragon is a myth pure  
and simple, or else is an ancient story,  
which later writers associated with his  
name. Nothing is found on this inter-  
esting episode in the earlier writings  
concerning him. Richard of the Lion  
Heart was the first English king to  
choose the courageous Cappadocian as  
his patron saint, and in 1222 the Coun-  
cil of Oxford ordered that his feast  
should be observed as a national festi-  
val. Edward III. formally declared that  
he was patron of the kingdom of Eng-  
land, a place he already held in respect  
to the republics of Genoa and Venice.

Leopold de Melville, if that is his  
name, is a man of eminence in his par-  
ticular line. If the stories told of him  
are true, Brigham Young's memory is  
eclipsed and we must go back to Solo-  
mon for a record which he does not out-  
do in the matrimonial line. He is said  
to be the hero of more than a hundred  
love affairs and the husband of fifty  
wives or so, with several precincts yet  
to hear from. He is to be taken to Chi-  
cago on a charge of bigamy, and this  
shows the poverty of the English lan-  
guage. Fancy charging the husband of  
fifty wives or so with simple bigamy. It  
ought to be at least fiftygamy. But if  
the language is inadequate, the Chicago  
police are merciless, for it is alleged that  
they propose to confront him with as  
many of his victims as can be conveni-  
ently corralled. This is too much. A  
locality, not usually spoken of in polite  
society, is alleged to have no fury like  
a woman scorned. Fancy confronting a  
fiftygamyist with two or three score of  
women in that frame of mind.

A weekly contemporary is waging war  
very strenuously upon the Chinese, and  
it has specially directed its observations  
to the canning industry. Its argument  
is that if in Nova Scotia and New  
Brunswick salmon canning can be  
profitably carried on with white labor,  
there is no reason why it cannot be in  
this province. An argument like this  
only defeats the laudable object which  
our contemporary has in view, namely  
to reduce Chinese competition to a mini-  
mum. When one reads a statement of  
this kind, he naturally asks to what ex-  
tent the canning of salmon is carried on  
in the Maritime Provinces, and he  
learns that it is not prosecuted at all,  
as we understand the industry here. The  
total amount of salmon canned in those  
two provinces would not keep a mod-  
erate sized British Columbia cannery go-  
ing for one day. Moreover in those pro-  
vinces there is a population upon which  
employers can draw for cheap, tempo-  
rary labor. The girls who work in the  
lobster and other canning establishments  
of the Maritime Provinces get much  
lower wages than are paid to Chinamen  
here.

The new manager of the consolidated  
telephone companies is to get \$100,000 a  
year. It is hardly fair to call this a sal-  
ary. These large allowances to presi-  
dents and managers, though spoken of  
as salaries, are really more in the na-  
ture of indemnities than anything else.  
A man who is fit to be at the head of  
an enormous business can presumably  
make a large amount of money if work-  
ing on his account, and to induce him to  
give his time up to the affairs of other  
people, it is necessary to make it pro-  
fitable for him to do so. Neither the  
amount of work that he will do, nor  
the skill that he can bring to bear upon  
it are paid for, in the sense that the  
ordinary run of employees is paid for.

A correspondent asks some questions  
about the census interrogatories, and we  
confess to a great deal of sympathy with  
him. There is no conceivable use in  
asking many of the questions, for the  
single reason, if for no other, that the  
replies in ninety times out of a hundred  
are pure guesses.

## CENSUS CONTINUUM.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Will you allow me through your val-  
uable paper to ask the following questions  
regarding the taking of census? What ob-  
ject is to be attained by asking so many  
ridiculous questions? Is it done with a  
view to future taxation, or that the farmer  
shall not indulge too freely in the good  
things of this life? Will the world or pos-  
terity be benefited in any way by knowing  
the age of my wife and children, or whether  
we consume one sheep or one hundred,  
burn one cord of wood or fifty? I think  
not, and am not alone in considering such  
questions not only superfluous, but down-  
right impertinent. Is it that in this era  
of free education the mover of movers of  
this autocratic measure wish to show how  
they can impugn the freedom of a British  
subject, or have they some impudently  
friends for whom they would find a soft  
billet, and who are not above living by the  
sweat of other people's brows? I think it  
right the government should keep itself  
posted as to the increase of population and gen-  
eral improvements throughout the Domi-  
nion, but beyond that think the other ques-  
tions should not have been answered.  
Why did they not put a final touch to this  
pertinent subject and ask some more ques-  
tions, "and does your mother know you're  
cut?"

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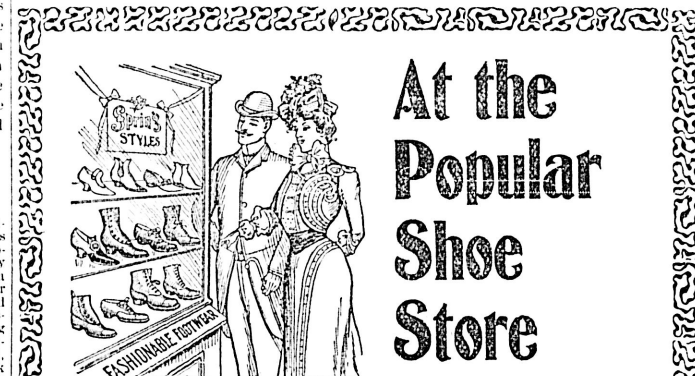
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34 Government Street, Victoria, B.C. Agents in England-Dowsett, Knights & Co., publishers of the "Land Roll" issue 5,000 copies.

**AUCTION SALES.**—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

May Come Here.—The veteran firemen of San Francisco are arranging a tour of the Coast, and they have been invited to pay a visit to this city while en route.

Lodges to Amalgamate.—The movement to amalgamate Victoria and Esquimalt lodges, I. O. O. F., is now well advanced, and the proposal will be voted upon by the members at a meeting called for Monday evening.

A Correction.—In the report of the funeral of the late A. Rumble yesterday it was stated that he was to be buried alongside his two children. This was an error. He is being buried alongside his two nephews. Among the wreaths which covered his coffin was one from the Esquimalt lodge, I. O. O. F.

Burglar at Work.—Some time during Monday night or yesterday morning the grocery store of Mr. C. N. Cameron, at the corner of Cormorant and Douglas streets, was entered and a lot of tobacco, two hams and some other articles stolen. The thieves gained admittance by forcing a piece out of the panel of the back door—they had to get through two of them—which allowed them to get their hands in and open the locks. The police have no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

Methodist Ministers.—The annual district meeting of the Methodist ministers of Vancouver Island will be held here on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, in the Metropolitan Methodist church. Mr. C. A. Mann, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, will be present, and on Wednesday evening address a public meeting. The British Columbia branch of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church will hold their annual meeting here at the same time.

Public Meetings.—Mayor Hayward has called two public meetings at the request of the citizens. To-morrow evening the public will be asked to pass on the question as to whether the 24th of May shall be celebrated this year. There seems to be a feeling that some recognition should be taken of the day which Victoria has celebrated for years. The other meeting is for Tuesday evening next, and is to discuss the question of placing the electric wires underground on Government street when that street is paved.

Firmen Organize.—The steamboat firmen who met here last week for their annual meeting met in Salomon's Hall last evening and organized a union in connection with the International Longshoremen's Association. The officers of the new union are: President, Frank Abbott; secretary, Thomas Landy; secretary, Alexander McLeod; treasurer, F. W. Shady; sergeant-at-arms, S. McKinnon. It is the intention to have all the steamboat men organize. Already the dockhands, firemen, longshoremen and deckhands have their unions.

Charge Dismissed.—The charge against Mrs. John Findley of assaulting W. M. Preece, which was heard in the police court yesterday, was dismissed. Mrs. Findley had been charged with having struck her cow in the lot and when he removed it she struck him. It came out that the lot was used by everyone in the neighborhood and that when Mrs. Findley took the rope which was used to tie her cow to her and she struck him with the rope in self defence.

THE DAY IN COURT.

Applications Disposed of in Chambers by Mr. Justice Drake Yesterday.

The following Chamber applications were heard yesterday by His Lordship Mr. Justice Drake:

1. Macaulay v. B. Lee, application for leave to amend writ. Order made, costs to be paid by plaintiff. Mr. Robertson for defendant.

2. Caroline M. B. an hamp d. cens. v. application for prob. grant. Mr. Mills for applicant.

TO-DAY'S LIST.

In the Supreme court today the following matters were set for hearing:

Richardson v. Case, for an order nisi. Mr. Wootton for applicant.

Collister v. Hilben motion to dismiss. Mr. Foley for plaintiff; Mr. Lawson for defendant.

In chambers, the following applications were set for hearing:

Macaulay v. B. Lee, application for leave to amend writ. Mr. Robertson for defendant.

Caroline M. B. an hamp d. cens. v. application for prob. grant. Mr. Mills for applicant.

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## Provincial Legislature

Several Bills Pass the Committee and Second Readings.

First Night Sitting of the Session—Government and Opposition Agree.

Legislative Assembly, Thirty-third Day, Tuesday, April 23, 1901.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m.

Rev. W. H. Barracough offered prayer.

Hon. Mr. McBride introduced a bill to amend the Mineral Act, which was read a first time.

E. & N. SETTLERS.

Mr. McInnes moved the following resolution:

Whereas certain persons who settled upon Government lands located within the present boundaries of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway land belt, have been denied the coal under their lands;

Whereas these settlers have appealed frequently to the Dominion and provincial governments for redress;

Whereas the Dominion government in 1897 issued a commission to T. G. Rothwell, Esq., of Ottawa, to inquire fully into the matter, and the said T. G. Rothwell, after a full inquiry, at which all persons interested were represented by counsel, reported that the claims of the said settlers were just, and should be righted by the provincial government;

Whereas the provincial government issued a commission to Hon. Eli Harrison, Jr., in 1900, to inquire into the matter, and the said Hon. Eli Harrison, after inquiry into the matter, but without the aid of any counsel, reported against the claims of the settlers;

Whereas the claims of the said settlers are just, and the provincial government should forthwith issue to them crown grants to the coal and base minerals under their lands;

Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this House the government should take immediate steps to grant the said settlers their rights.

Hon. Mr. Wells moved that the resolution be allowed to stand for two weeks to permit the further consideration of the question.

Mr. Martin asked the government the following questions:

1. Is the government reserve near Barkerville, better known as Steele's Ranch, leased, and if so, to whom? If not, what is being done with said ranch?

2. When said ranch was leased some time ago, to whom was the same leased? Were tenders called for, and if so, what tenders were received?

3. Was said lease renewed recently, and if so, on what terms? Were any tenders asked for or received?

The Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows:

1. The government reserve near Barkerville, which is known as Pleasant Valley, is leased to Mr. S. A. Rogers.

2. To S. A. Rogers, Esq.; tenders were received as follows: From S. A. Rogers, \$40 per annum, and Wm. Kelly, \$20 per annum, rental.

3. Yes, on the same terms as the former lease. No.

ROYAL COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL.

The bill to incorporate the Royal Columbian Hospital was read a third time and passed.

METALLIFEROUS MINES.

On report of the Metalliferous Mines bill Mr. Houston proposed the following amendment:

That the following be substituted for sections 21A and 21B:

"21A. Every person who, after the first day of January, A. D. 1902, being employed in or about a metalliferous mine, in which the machinery herein-after mentioned shall be operated for more than twenty hours in each twenty-four, operates or handles for more than eight hours in any twenty-four—any

direct-acting, geared, or indirect-acting hoisting machine, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

"21B. Every person who, after the said date, in or about any such mine, operates a stationary engine or electric motor developing fifty horse power or more, and shall perform any of such duties for more than eight hours in any twenty-four, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

"21C. Any person, corporation or company who shall induce or persuade any person or persons to do any act, matter or thing in contravention of the two preceding sections hereof shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, but it shall not be deemed an offence under this or the two preceding sections if any person operates any such machinery for more than the period mentioned for the purpose of relieving another employee in case of accident, sickness, or other unforeseen cause."

Mr. Dickie opposed the amendment as he considered it a matter for arrangement between employer and employee.

In reply to a question by Mr. Helmecken, Hon. Mr. McBride expressed his approval of the proposed amendment.

Mr. Clifford moved the adjournment of the debate, to enable members to examine the merits of the question.

Mr. Green said the amendment had been on order paper for some time and he thought every member had had ample opportunity to consider it. He opposed the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Houston pressed his amendment.

The motion to adjourn the debate was carried.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The consideration of the Children's Protection and Reformation Bill was resumed by Mr. Martin in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments. Third reading at next sitting of the House.

COAL MINES REGULATION.

In moving the second reading of the Coal Mines Regulation Act amendment bill, Hon. Mr. McBride said it was not necessary to say very much. It was unnecessary to say that everything possible should be done to guard the coal miners against accident. He referred in flattering terms to the eloquent remarks of the member for Nanaimo City earlier in the session when Hon. Mr. McBride had introduced a similar measure. The bill was carefully drawn and he was indebted to the members for North Nanaimo and Nanaimo City for valuable suggestions, and to the Nova Scotia Act, from which he had borrowed some of its best features. He thought the bill would be found to go further than the Nova Scotia Act in some of its provisions. Special precautions had been taken in the bill to provide for working in coal mines all but skilled and experienced men. He hoped the House would give the bill a hearty support.

Mr. E. C. Smith urged, if possible, the exclusion of Chinese from working underground in coal mines.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite complimented the minister of mines on his courtesy and his unqualified desire to meet the demands of the coal miners. He objected somewhat to the proposal to appoint on the board of five examiners two representatives of the mine owners. He would not, however, oppose the bill on that account. He wished his position as a member of the board to be understood. He was there as the representative of labor and pledged to advance the interests of his constituency by every means in his power. He regretted the insinuation made in the Colonist at the time he introduced his bill that he had acted as a candidate to become an agitator or a demagogue. He had merely endeavored to state the case of the coal miners of British Columbia in as forcible and convincing words as he was capable of. He approved of his support before the House and would give it his support, but suggested a few amendments. He would like to have seen an educational test provided for in the bill, one that would exclude Chinese from the underground work.

Mr. McInnes was pleased to see the minister of mines introduce such a bill. It was an acceptable compromise from the bill introduced by the member for Nanaimo City. He hoped the government would accept the amendment that would be suggested.

He thought the bill should stand, as in case of accidents it was very important that every man in the mine should understand the orders given. If the amendments which he and the member for Nanaimo City would propose were accepted, it would enable the bill to be an excellent measure and a credit to the minister of mines.

Mr. Neill also spoke in complimentary terms of the bill, but pointed out certain anomalies which might be rectified. He would like to see the principles of the bill extended to metalliferous mines, and hoped the minister would have every man declare himself on that point.

Mr. Helmecken said he considered the provision by which the mine owner was represented on the board of examiners was perfectly fair and reasonable, for while the miner should have every safeguard to preserve him from accident, the owner also had interests and rights which should be guarded. He thought it would be opportune to add to the bill some provision regulating the use and nature of explosives in coal mines.

A DIVERSION.

At this point Mr. McPhillips entered the house and was received with loud applause. Mr. Helmecken suggested that the "new member be introduced," which caused much laughter.

THE BILL COMMITTED.

The second reading was unanimously carried and the bill was committed to the committee of the whole. Mr. Kidd in the chair. Several amendments were proposed and the committee rose and reported progress, in order, at Hon. Mr. McBride's suggestion, to allow the amendments to be printed so that members might have an opportunity to consider them thoroughly.

bers might have an opportunity to consider them thoroughly.

## PROVINCIAL LOAN.

A message was received from the administrator of the government transmitting a bill to empower the borrowing of \$500,000 for the construction of railways and other important public works. The message was committed to the committee of the whole and reported. The bill was then introduced and read a first time. The text of the bill appears in another part of this paper.

## SECOND READINGS.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved the second reading of the Loan Act Amendment bill, explaining that it was to empower provincial constables to inspect druggists' books in which records of the sale of poisons are kept.

The Births, Marriages and Deaths Amendment bill was also read a second time.

LAND GRANTS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. Mr. Wells moved the second reading of the bill respecting land grants to British Columbia volunteers serving in South Africa. He paid a high tribute to the bravery of the volunteers and expressed pleasure in moving the bill to enable the province to present them with a tangible proof of its appreciation of their services to the Empire. He hoped the effect of the bill would be the establishment of many of the volunteers as farmers on the lands granted to them.

The second reading was concurred in and the bill committed to the committee of the whole. Mr. Green in the chair.

Mr. Hunter proposed that in cases of lands east of the Cascades the area to be granted 320 acres instead of 100.

Mr. Helmecken asked that the cost of survey of ungranted government lands taken up by volunteers should be defrayed by the government. The land should be made absolutely a free gift.

Mr. Tatlow proposed an amendment under which the volunteers might select as their lands the small holdings provided for near the city of Vancouver.

Continued on Page Six.

## A Saving On Clothing

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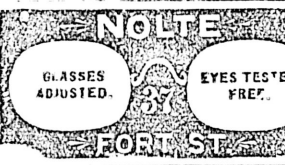
## Remington Typewriter Bulletin

1893. OFFICIAL TYPEWRITER OF the 1893 Columbian Exposition at Chicago.  
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Hungarian Flour, sack ..... \$1.25  
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Picked Walnuts, pils ..... 20c  
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Leave Shawnigan Lake ..... 10.15 5.42

Leave Esquimalt (Duncans) ..... 10.50 6.20

Leave Chemainus ..... 11.27 6.50

Leave Ladysmith ..... 11.47 7.30

Leave Nanaimo ..... 12.45 8.02

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## Provincial Legislature

(Continued from Page Five.)

The committee reported progress with leave to sit again.

In moving the second reading of the Supreme Court Act Amendment bill, Hon. Mr. Eberts said it dealt principally with the sittings of the appellate court which were now held alternately in Vancouver and Victoria. There had been complaints about these sittings, which were held to be too numerous. Under the bill they would be curtailed to four yearly instead of ten, as they are now. Two of these sittings would be held in Victoria and two in Vancouver, with power to the judges to appoint special sittings when deemed necessary. Provisions were also made in the bill for additional sittings of the courts for the trial of civil cases in the interior as well as in the Coast cities. The bill would provide for the attachment of debts in Supreme court cases prior to judgment. It had been found very difficult to adjust the sittings of the courts so as to accommodate all parts of the province with the limited number of judges, but he hoped the bill would go a long way towards placing the administration of justice in a more satisfactory condition for the convenience of suitors.

Mr. Tatlow hoped the government would provide for a resident Supreme court judge at Vancouver.

Mr. Martin declared the bill was calculated to force legal business to Victoria. He objected on that account to the changes proposed for the appellate court, but approved of the arrangements for the trials of civil cases. He also approved the provision permitting garnishments before judgment in Supreme court cases. With the exception of the appellate court sittings, he would support the bill.

Mr. Helmcken upheld the proposed changes in the sittings of the court of appeals and he repudiated the charge of the hon. the leader of the opposition that those changes were made to draw more business to Victoria. On the contrary Vancouver and Victoria were placed exactly on the same footing.

Mr. Murphy also considered the changes of the opposition leader as groundless. He would feel perfectly satisfied with the bill if it gave the interior more frequent hearings of nisi prius trials, which were of much greater importance than sittings of the appellate court.

Mr. Curtis complained that the bill could not be criticized intelligently on account of certain returns, which he had applied for, not having been brought down.

Hon. Mr. McBride regretted to hear the leader of the opposition trying to raise sectional feeling on this question. The bill was perfectly fair in its provisions and did not discriminate in favor of Victoria. The provision for providing sittings of the Supreme Court at Nelson and Rossland would confer a boon on the Kootenay country, and he hoped the Boundary and other districts might also soon be granted sittings of nisi prius trials, so that all portions of the country might be placed on an equal footing. He considered the bill would secure the approval of the house and the province. The bar of Vancouver was perfectly satisfied with the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Green urged that Kootenay should be given a sitting of the court of appeal, as most of the appeals heard came from that district.

The house adjourned till 8 o'clock p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

The house reassembled at 8 p. m. Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Small Debts Act. The bill gives magistrates jurisdiction in the districts covered by their commissions. It also provides for the garnishing of claims before judgment.

The second reading was concerned in and the bill committed to committee of the whole. Mr. Hawthornwaite in the chair. The committee reported the bill complete with amendments and the report was adopted.

BILLS OF SALE.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the Bills of Sale Act amendment bill, which is intended to curtail the time within which a bill of sale or chattel mortgage must be registered. Cases had arisen where frauds had been committed through parties keeping bills of sale alive without registering them. The other provisions were to prevent the granting of bills of sale for the purpose of defrauding creditors. Un-

der the bill, bills of sale must be recorded within 14 days in the county of Cariboo and the portion of the county of Vancouver included in Cariboo by the statutes of 1890. In other districts the time for registration shall be eight days.

Mr. Murphy pointed out that there were certain portions of Cariboo where it was impossible to register a bill of sale within the time prescribed. He instanced Barker-ville and Clinton, showing the time necessary to reach those points by mail from outside points.

Mr. Fulton was in accord with Mr. Murphy. The time limit proposed was too short and he hoped the honorable the attorney-general would agree to its being extended.

Mr. Helmcken was surprised that there was no opposition to the bill from the opposition, who had strenuously fought against a similar measure a few sessions ago. He did not see any necessity for a change in the law at present and thought it might be allowed to stand. He did not oppose the bill but would like to have more notice of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that the bill was prepared at the request of the boards of trade and the merchants of the province, who represented that a change in the law was very desirable.

Mr. Curtis suggested a rearrangement of county court districts, which would do away with the difficulties of registration.

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Dairy Association Act, which, he explained, was for the purpose of enabling the association to change the name of the Dairy and Live Stock Association. The second reading was concerned in, and the bill committed to committee. Mr. A. W. Smith in the chair. The committee reported the bill complete.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

On the report of the assessment bill Mr. McPhillips withdrew his amendment. A clerical error was corrected and the report adopted. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Mr. Gorden and Mr. Gilmour presented petitions for government ownership of railways.

CHILKAT AND KLEIN RAILWAY.

Mr. Green moved the third reading of the Chilkat and Klein Railway bill.

Hon. Mr. Eberts moved the insertion in the bill of the following new section:

"The company shall, before the railway is opened for the carriage of freight and passengers, give security to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have absolute control of the rates for freight and passenger traffic.

2. That in the event of a charter being granted by the Dominion government to the promoters herein for a line of railway over or parallel to the route proposed in this Act, the foregoing conditions shall be assumed and carried out by the company so incorporated, as a contract and obligation of said company prior to any other charge thereon.

Mr. Martin moved in amendment:

That all the words after the word "sections" be struck out, and the following substituted:

"The company shall not come into force or effect until such time as the company shall give security to the amount of one thousand dollars per mile of the railway, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have the right to fix minimum rates for freight and passenger traffic, and the company shall not charge rates higher than those so fixed.

2. That in the event of Dominion legislation bringing this railway company under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, the foregoing conditions shall be carried out by the company so incorporated, as a contract and obligation of said company prior to any other charge thereon.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he would accept Mr. Martin's amendment if he would consent to strike out the words "In the amount of \$1,000 per mile of the railway."

Mr. Martin consented to strike out the words.

Mr. Helmcken protested against such an irregular way of doing business. He said amendments should have been made in committee of the whole.

Mr. McPhillips felt embarrassed by the amendment proposed by the attorney-general, but he was not surprised by that of Mr. Martin who was always willing to achieve his ends by any means possible.

He could not be a party to such legislation. He had and would always stand by the constitution of Canada. He protested against attempting to trench upon federal authority which should be held paramount even to the interests of the province. He instanced the decision of the minister of justice from the decision of the minister of justice in direct conflict with Dominion authority, and he was bound, although it might not be popular, to stand by his honest conviction and oppose what he considered a disloyal action. The federal government had safeguarded the interests of British Columbia in the Crow's Nest and British Columbia Southern charters, and there was every reason to believe that they would do their duty with respect to the bill under consideration. There was one court for the settlement of railway rates in Canada, and any attempt to be attempted to create another would be a piece of ultra vires. The bill proposed was a piece of ultra vires, a defiance of the Dominion government, which he would not be a party to. He would vote independently on the question, and would always, so long as he had a voice in the house, protest against any infringement upon the jurisdiction of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that it was his desire and that of the government, to preserve to the province the control of railway rates. Even if the act as amended should clash with a Dominion charter regarding the control of rates, the province would have the contract with the railway company with which he did not think the Dominion would care to interfere. The principle was to do everything possible to secure control of the railway rates of all railways chartered by the province.

Mr. Curtis hoped the attorney-general would put a similar provision in the general railway act, which would affect all the charters granted to railways which had not as yet begun operations. He held that Mr. McPhillips' contention was correct. If this railway came under the jurisdiction of Canada, the Dominion would absolutely control the rates and the contract with the province would be null and void, as being against public policy. No legislation can directly or indirectly what cannot do directly.

He was willing, however, to support the amendment, as, if the legislation was not challenged by the Dominion, it would be in the interests of the province.

Mr. Helmcken moved the adjournment of the debate, which was defeated.

Mr. Helmcken again protested against the irregularity of the manner in which the amendment was brought forward.

Mr. Speaker said the attorney-general had explained that these bills should be amended in the third reading by consent of the members in charge of them.

Mr. Curtis moved that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole to insert the following provision as a new section:

1. The plans, specifications and conditions of any proposed contract for the construction of the railway shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and that the contracts shall be submitted to public tender and competition under such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall approve; and no contract shall be awarded, or material thereunder accepted, without the like approval; and no mortgage charge shall be put against the line of railway beyond the fair cost of same and its equipment.

Also to add a new section as follows:

That no aliens shall be employed on the railway during construction, unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the work cannot be proceeded with without the employment of such aliens.

He then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

The house adjourned at 10:45 till 2 p. m. today.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. McPherson on Wednesday next—Questions of the Hon. the chief commissioner of Lands and Works.

Have any fence viewers been appointed for Cowichan district? If so, who are they?

By Mr. Nelson on Wednesday next—Questions of the Hon. the chief commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Does the Toronto and B. C. Lumber Co. hold any lease or leases of timber lands in the Alberni Electoral District?

2. If so, what are the number of such leases or leases? (b) the area of such lease or leases? (c) the annual rental of such lease or leases?

3. What is the total sum (if any) now due by the said company to the government of British Columbia on account of such timber lease or leases of taxes, rents and interest chargeable on overdue rent?

4. What is the total sum (if any) now due by the said company to the government of British Columbia on account of any timber leases held by them within the province, and situate outside of the Alberni Electoral District, and inclusive of taxes, rents and interest chargeable on overdue rent?

By Mr. Williams on Wednesday next—Questions of the Hon. the chief commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. The following quotations from the Produce Exchange to-day:

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close.  
May 78 7/8 79 7/8  
July 78 7/8 79 7/8  
Sept 78 7/8 79 7/8

On Thursday next:

The Hon. Mr. McBride to ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act respecting St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New Westminster.

Mr. Fulton to move in committee of the whole on bill No. 8, entitled An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, to insert the following as section 10:

10. When a judgment or order is for the recovery or payment of money the party entitled to enforce it may apply to the court or a judge for an order that the debtor under such judgment or order shall be orally examined as to whether any and what debts are owing to the debtor, and whether the debtor has any and what property or means of satisfying the judgment or order, before a judge or an officer of the court, as the court or a judge shall appoint, and the court or judge may make an order for the attendance and examination of such debtor, or of any other person; and after such examination may order and direct that the amount due under such judgment or order, be paid by instalments, and may, from time to time, rescind or vary such order.

Mr. A. W. Smith to move in committee of the whole on bill No. 14, entitled "An Act to amend the 'Placer Mining Act and amending Acts, the following for a new section:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act as to the payment of damages caused by illegal mining operations, no person shall occupy lands, every few miles shall have the right to run the tailings from the placer mine into the river near his mining property."

By Mr. Murphy, on Monday next—Questions of the Hon. the Attorney-General:

1. Is it the intention of the government to bring the Cattle Act into force?

2. If so, when?

3. If answer to No. 1 be "Yes," will the government agents and constables be instructed to see that the provisions of said act are carried out?

Mr. McPhillips to move, on consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on bill No. 24, entitled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act, to strike out in section 7 the words 'lines 9 and 10, inclusive of the word 'company' in line 11, being the first word of said line 11."

An old woman, of undeniable Celtic origin, entered a provincial savings bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

Do you want to withdraw or deposit? asked the clerk.

Naw, ol doant. Ol wants to put some in, was the reply.

## BEN WILLIAMS & CO

Stock Brokers and  
Commission Agents

TO THE PUBLIC:—We are prepared as YOUR AGENTS, to place orders on the New York Stock and Produce Exchanges for Canadian or American Railway and Industrial Stocks, and for Wheat, Corn or Pork, either for delivery or on margins. We operate over leased wires through Messrs. Dowling, Hopkins & Co., of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. B. Lobdell & Co., New York Stock Exchange.

You are invited to our offices, 44 Fort Street, and 10 Broad Street, where continuous telegraphic quotations on the leading Stocks and from the New York Grain Market are to be seen. Quotations received between 7 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

Finance and Commerce

MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.  
(Furnished by A. W. More & Co., Ltd.)  
Toronto, April 23.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange to-day:

B. C. Gold Fields ..... Asked. Bid.  
Black Tail ..... 11 1/2 11  
Brandon & Golden Crown ..... 5 3/4 5  
Canadian G. P. S. ..... 6 1/2 6  
Cariboo McKinnay ..... 26 24  
Cariboo Hydraulic ..... \$155 \$145  
Centre Star ..... 40 30  
Glenora ..... 35 30  
Hillside ..... 25 20  
Morning Star ..... 6 3/4 6  
Fairview Corp ..... 34 25  
Granby ..... 7 1/2 7  
Giant ..... 5 1/2 5  
Iron Mask ..... 34 32  
Granby Smelter ..... 26 24  
Montreal & London ..... 5 1/2 5  
Morning Glory ..... 7 4  
Morrison ..... 5 1/2 5  
Noble ..... 9 8  
Northern Belle ..... 8 7  
Olive ..... 7 1/2 7  
Parade ..... 25 22  
Rambler Cariboo Con ..... 25 22  
Republie ..... 21 1/2 21  
Virtue ..... 12 7  
Warrior ..... 24 17  
Waterloo ..... 24 24  
White Bear ..... 24 22  
Whitney ..... 8 4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SALES.

Grant, 5,000 at 4.  
Cariboo McKinnay, 1,000 at 35.  
Golden Star, 500 at 50.  
Granby Smelter, 1,500 at 7.  
Afternoon Sales.

Olive, 500 at 8.  
White Bear, 1,500 at 24.  
Republie, 1,000 at 20.  
Golden Star, 1,000 at 7. 100 at 6 1/2.  
Grant, 4,000 at 4.  
Cariboo McKinnay, 1,500 at 45. 1,000 at 35.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(By B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)  
New York, April 23.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange to-day:

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close.  
May 78 7/8 79 7/8  
July 78 7/8 79 7/8  
Sept 78 7/8 79 7/8

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An old woman, of undeniable Celtic origin, entered a provincial savings bank the other day and walked up to the desk.

Do you want to withdraw or deposit? asked the clerk.

Naw, ol doant. Ol wants to put some in, was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature and, indicating the place, said, sign on this line, please.

Above it or below it?

Just above it.

Mr. whole name?

Before Ol was married?

No, just as it is now.

Ol can't write.

—London King.

"Miss Spelt," said the business man to his new typewriter, "you are certainly wasting your talents here."

"Really?" queried the young lady.

"Yes, you should go in for humorous writing. You have the making of a female Josh Billings." Philadelphia Press.

## Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE VARIETY OF

Stoves and Ranges

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

PLATING

In all its Branches is now executed by Competent Workmen.

## DID YOU EVER USE

NOVO

Well, you should try it. It cleans Suits, Dresses, Carpets, Linoleums, and Paint Work perfectly.

WHOLESALE—HUDSON BAY CO., SIMON LEISER & CO.

PRICE PER TWO GALLON BOTTLE—\$1.25

SAMPLES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AFTER FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING

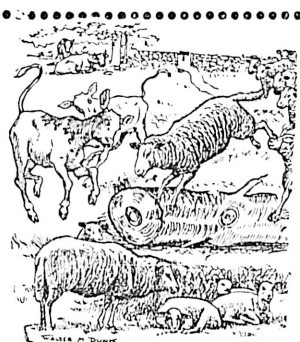
J. SEHL, FRED. CARNE, D. H. ROSS & CO., JOHNS BROS., SPEER & BROS., DEAVILLE, SONS & CO., L. DICKINSON, SOUTHERN BROS., JAMESON & CO.

## ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS OF ANY MAGNITUDE EXECUTED.

Complete Installations Our Specialty.

Finest Class of Machinery

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,  
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.



Spring  
Time

B. C. Market Company Limited. Phone 2

the wings about four feet. Its body was as large as that of a owl.

Disturbed by the torches of the explorers hundreds of the bats take wing, flying against the men and compelling them often to beat a hasty retreat. Their cries are so deafening that the men, though shouting at the top of their voices can not hear one another.

Under these circumstances it has not yet been possible to make any thorough exploration of the caves. Some underground lakes, however, have been discovered and several rivers which have been traced to the places where they issue into the open air. One of the caves has seven entrances within a distance of less than half a mile.

On several occasions when the men have penetrated a considerable distance underground the light of startled bats has extinguished their torches and the explorers have been compelled to grope their way back to the exit. Mr. Chaudoir says these caverns are worthy of thorough exploration and he believes they equal in extent and interest some of the most famous caverns of France.

Humors feed on humors—sooner you get rid of them the better—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take.

Mrs. Blithe seems to be very popular with the gentlemen. They all seem anxious to have a word with her. Is she a brilliant conversationalist?

No, she is not a brilliant conversationalist, but she makes every man think he is—Lestie's Weekly.

Do you know young Chumpley always reminds me of a Zulu or one of those other horrid black creatures in South Africa? said a young lady to her latest and sweetest girl friend.

Why, Mac, dear, what on earth puts that into your silly little head?

Why, his ashy gaze.

The government of the province of British Columbia is prepared to consider proposals for the construction of a Coast-Boundary Railway, such proposals to be addressed and handed to the Hon. W. C. Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at his office up until noon of the 15th day of April next. The parties submitting such proposals to state the security they will be prepared to give to ensure the commencement and completion of the undertaking. The applicants must furnish with their proposals the course of the proposed line of railway and plans approximately defining the same. The terms and conditions to be had on application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

J. E. PRENTICE,  
Provincial Secretary.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.  
CASSIAR DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation placed on Crown lands situate in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Mining Divisions of Cassiar District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. C. WELLS,  
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. TURKISH BATHS

Beat \$2.00 a day house in Vancouver.

## In the Supreme Court of British Columbia IN PROBATE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF LOUIS VIGELIUS, DECEASED.

Louis Vigelius of 165 Government street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, father, duly executed his will in or about the month of July, 1890, in the presence of his solicitor, Mr. H. B. W. Alkman, of the firm of Messrs. Drake, Jackson and Holmcken and a clerk of the said firm. By his will the testator devised and bequeathed all his real and personal estate to his wife Maria Vigelius, widow, and appointed her sole executrix. He died on the 10th day of December, 1900, at Los Angeles, California, U. S. A. The said will will cannot now be found and it is believed to have been lost or destroyed during his lifetime without his consent, or lost or destroyed after his death.







**FOR SALE CHEAP**  
**Farming Property in Shawnigan District**  
 Part of this is under cultivation, a considerable amount slashed; with small house and out-buildings on it; small orchard. Mineral rights go with this property. This property is for sale cheap to close out an estate.  
**PEMBERTON & SON, - 45 Fort Street.**

#### THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
 Victoria, April 23-8 p.m.  
**SYNOPSIS.**  
 A high barometer area extends from California northward to the valley of the Thompson; a low barometer area covers the upper portion of British Columbia, and crossing the Rockies, through the Territories with a trough of low pressure extending from the southward to Utah; to the eastward again, from Manitoba to Ontario, the barometer remains high. Rain has fallen in this southwestern part of the province, and also in the adjoining states. Temperatures have been somewhat lower on the coast than elsewhere. In the northwest the weather has been mostly fair, with light rain at a few points. A thunderstorm occurred at Medicine Hat, and maximum temperatures have been decidedly higher, ranging from 55 to 78 degrees.

TEMPERATURE.	Min.	Max.
Victoria	40	50
New Westminster	34	46
Kamloops	30	40
Barriere	26	36
Calgary	30	42
Portland	46	58
San Francisco, Cal.	46	64

**FORECASTS.**  
 For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) - Wednesday.

Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, mostly southerly; partly cloudy and cool, with occasional showers.  
 Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds; chiefly cloudy, with occasional rain; not much change in temperature.

**VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.**  
 Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.	
Dir.	Temp.
5 a.m.	41
10 a.m.	47
5 p.m.	40
Lowest	30

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

Time	Direction	Force
5 a.m.	4 miles east	1
10 a.m.	4 miles southeast	2
5 p.m.	8 miles southwest	2

Average state of weather - Partly cloudy.  
 Sunshine - 7 hours 35 minutes.  
 Barometer at noon - Observed, 30.148  
 Corrected, 30.167

**NEW WESTMINSTER.**  
 Barometer at 5 p.m. - Corrected, 30.24

**TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS**  
 Laxative Bromo-Quinine remedies the cause.

**VICTORIA TIDES.**

For the month of April, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.3 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date	Day	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
1 M.	1	132.73	7.50	4.13	30.67	19.14	4.0
2 Tu.	2	135.74	7.48	4.14	30.67	19.14	4.3
3 W.	3	138.75	7.46	4.15	30.67	19.14	4.6
4 Th.	4	141.76	7.44	4.16	30.67	19.14	4.9
5 F.	5	144.77	7.42	4.17	30.67	19.14	5.2
6 Sa.	6	147.78	7.40	4.18	30.67	19.14	5.5
7 Su.	7	150.79	7.38	4.19	30.67	19.14	5.8
8 M.	8	153.80	7.36	4.20	30.67	19.14	6.1
9 Tu.	9	156.81	7.34	4.21	30.67	19.14	6.4
10 W.	10	159.82	7.32	4.22	30.67	19.14	6.7
11 Th.	11	162.83	7.30	4.23	30.67	19.14	7.0
12 F.	12	165.84	7.28	4.24	30.67	19.14	7.3
13 Sa.	13	168.85	7.26	4.25	30.67	19.14	7.6
14 Su.	14	171.86	7.24	4.26	30.67	19.14	7.9
15 M.	15	174.87	7.22	4.27	30.67	19.14	8.2
16 Tu.	16	177.88	7.20	4.28	30.67	19.14	8.5
17 W.	17	180.89	7.18	4.29	30.67	19.14	8.8
18 Th.	18	183.90	7.16	4.30	30.67	19.14	9.1
19 F.	19	186.91	7.14	4.31	30.67	19.14	9.4
20 Sa.	20	189.92	7.12	4.32	30.67	19.14	9.7
21 Su.	21	192.93	7.10	4.33	30.67	19.14	10.0
22 M.	22	195.94	7.08	4.34	30.67	19.14	10.3
23 Tu.	23	198.95	7.06	4.35	30.67	19.14	10.6
24 W.	24	201.96	7.04	4.36	30.67	19.14	10.9
25 Th.	25	204.97	7.02	4.37	30.67	19.14	11.2
26 F.	26	207.98	7.00	4.38	30.67	19.14	11.5
27 Sa.	27	210.99	6.98	4.39	30.67	19.14	11.8
28 Su.	28	214.00	6.96	4.40	30.67	19.14	12.1
29 M.	29	217.01	6.94	4.41	30.67	19.14	12.4
30 Tu.	30	220.02	6.92	4.42	30.67	19.14	12.7

A fellow once said: "I want some white key, and I want it bad; so they didn't give him Jesse Moore."

A direct importation of Skin Rugs from London, England. This line, which is only a sample lot, is selling quickly. Do you want a good Skin Rug? Write Bros.

What others cannot offer you, we have, and that is The Ice Cream. The Little Sweetland makes the best and purest.

**Artemus Bancroft**  
 93 Douglas Street.

**Bedding Plants.**

150 doz. Geraniums from 60c to \$1.50 per doz.  
 10,000 Stocks and Asters, 20c. doz. 6 doz. \$1.00.

Bedding Calceolarias, Marguerites, Hellebores, Verbenas, Etc.

**EDW. ALEX. WALLACE,**  
 Inverloch Nursery.

**PLANTS**

A general collection. Many kinds are better size and condition than ever before. Your orders are therefore solicited with the assurance of even greater satisfaction than in past seasons.

**JAY & CO., 13 Broad St.**  
 Nursery 255 Cook Street.

**Good Trout Flies**  
 Are Always Cheapest

We carry a Complete Line of Hardy's and make a Specialty of Mail Orders.

**TISDALL'S GUN STORE**  
 VANCOUVER, B. C.

#### CITY AUCTION MART

73 Yates Street.

#### JONES CRANE & CO

Dominion Government Auctioneers.  
 Appraisers, Real Estate and Commission Agents.

#### Sales Every Tuesday

House Furniture Bought Outright for Cash

Residential Sales a Specialty.

Will fill appointments in city or country.  
 Tel. 294.

Live while you live—the sensualist would say.

And seize the pleasures of the passing day.

Live while you live—the sacred preacher cries.

Ang give to God each moment as it flies.

Lord, in my view, let both unite be.

I live to pleasure, when I live to Thee.

Rev. Mr. MacRae, in his sermon on the "Observance of the Sabbath," on Sunday evening, exhorted his congregation to keep the Sabbath holy, and said that if the hands of families would not properly observe the Sabbath, they could not expect their children to do so when they grew up, as they would follow their parents' example.

Rev. E. G. Miller, in the course of his evening address, said: All sermons naturally tend to the better observance of the Lord's Day. There is a society formed in this city known as the Lord's Day Alliance. It has been formed for the better observance of the Day of Rest. We are all agreed that to keep this about would be a most excellent thing. Now that Victoria does not observe the Lord's Day; but there are many corporations who employ their men in unnecessary labor, which men ought to be able to spend their day of rest in the bosom of their families. Before legislation is brought to bear on this matter, it should receive the most careful thought and counsel.

Hearing Adjourned.—The charge against Dr. F. Proctor of stealing \$100 and \$5 from his partner, Dr. West, will come up to-morrow. Dr. Proctor is out on his own recognizance. Col. Gregory is appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Belyea for the defence. An action has been entered in the Supreme Court in connection with the dispute of the partners.

**The Blizzard**  
**At Cape Nome**

One Occurred Late in January and Several Lives Were Lost.

Three Doctors Among the Victims—Deaths Near Koyuk-koh.

While the report of a blizzard at Cape Nome early in the year, as telegraphed from Dawson to the Skagway papers, was grossly exaggerated, there was some grounds for it. Cape Nome papers of January 20th, received here yesterday, refer to a great blizzard which occurred on January 21st, and gives news of some deaths resulting therefrom. Among the victims were Dr. Pelton of Oakland, Cal., and a brother of Freeman Pelton, Dr. J. L. Lann's former assistant. Dr. Lann had gone to his claim near Solomon to look his property against New Year's business. He was in his way back when a storm broke over the head of the 21st of January. In the terrible wind and swirling, blinding snow, the young doctor wandered from the trail, lost his way and after traveling till his strength was exhausted, lay down and died. A third, a friendly hunter to whom he had referred to the practice of holding examinations on Sunday, which he strongly disapproved.

Rev. Robert Hughes, in his sermon, said that there were two kinds of Sabbath, the Sabbath under the old dispensation and the Sabbath under the new dispensation. He also spoke of the effects of the Sabbath on national life. Then he went on to say that if the command could close shops at any particular hour, surely they could close them on any particular day. Therefore, there should be no reason why the fruit shops, etc., should remain open on Sunday.

Rev. J. W. Barnard, in his sermon, said that the Sabbath was primarily to secure man a rest day. God's provision was a just reparation of his creature's requirements. It was impossible for a man should work arduously ten hours a day and recover the lost vital energy in the succeeding night's rest. But the complete rest or change of the Sunday made provision for the over-drawn. Students of the labor problem said that better work and more of it could be done by men working six days than by those working seven. The answer to this was given by the fact that in the condition of society to-day, with the money-making, money-grasping, and the pressure placed upon the poor man, we would find the great satisfaction of the Sabbath as a day of rest. The stress given for the running of Sunday street cars, that the two engines had to be run, and that the great and intricate must go to church, were a smile on the face of it. We were safe in saying that the responsibility rests largely with the Christian church. It was notorious that the traffic of so-called Christian people to and from the church on the Sabbath made probable the running of the Sunday cars.

Rev. Mr. Sweet, after mentioning several Scriptural reasons why the Lord's Day should be kept holy, concluded in the following words: And finally, a right conception of the Lord's Day—its origin, institution and its use—will be best conveyed against any false notions respecting it. It must, indeed, be observed by a relaxation of all ordinary work and employments, and by attendance upon the Lord in his earthly tabernacle; but it should not be, as some would make it, a day of merriment and merriment, a day of the great err, who would make the Lord's Day in any sense a dull day. Cheerful play should be the order of the day. Some people think cheerfulness and play are two things that cannot be joined together, and that they are only religious without cheerfulness, on one day of the week, and cheerful without religion on the remaining six. What a wrong notion this is of the Lord's Day! The Sabbath, even of the Jews, was to be a delight. How much more so to the Christian Sunday! It is the Lord's Day, the commemorative of the Lord's triumph over the grave. As such it should be full, a pure and holy delight. "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again, I say, rejoice." Yes, if any man seemeth to be religious but makes his duty one thing and his delight another, that man's religion is vain. The true spirit of piety is thus beautifully expressed by a Christian poet:

#### Fisheries of The Province

Provincial Government Asked by the Cannerymen to Assume Control.

Some Figures Showing Disproportion of Revenue and Expenditure.

Messrs. Bell-Young, Farrell and Kerr, representing the cannerymen, waited on the government yesterday morning and presented the following memorial:

To the Honorable Premier and Council of the Provincial Government of British Columbia.

In reference to the memorial presented to your honorable government on the 30th March, 1901, the British Columbia Cannerymen's committee respectfully submit:

1. That the value of the fishing industry in this province, according to the returns for the year ending 30th June, 1900, was \$2,700,000.

2. That the number of hands employed in fisheries, boats and canneries was 18,577.

These figures demonstrate the magnitude of the industry, and its vast importance to the general trade of the province, a fact which does not appear to have been fully appreciated by the Dominion government.

The revenue derived by the Dominion government from the whole of the fisheries of Canada for the same period was \$73,750, of which amount British Columbia contributed \$28,105.

The total government expenditure upon fisheries, boats and canneries was \$1,577.

These figures demonstrate the magnitude of the industry, and its vast importance to the general trade of the province, a fact which does not appear to have been fully appreciated by the Dominion government.

It is respectfully submitted that the provincial government should promptly and fully assume the control of the fisheries on the lines indicated in the memorial.

The suggested license fee of \$2.50 for each American in addition to the boat owner's fee of \$1, is estimated to produce, on the basis of 1,500 boats, \$3,750, which, as the Dominion government expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1900, was only \$10,000 for administration, will amply provide for all provincial outlay for the same purpose.

It is suggested to levy an assessment on the output of the canneries, sufficient to provide for the cost of the fishery board in the manner following:

During the first year to construct and equip:

2 fisheries on the Fraser River at \$14,000 each \$28,000

1 fishery on the Skeena river at \$7,000 7,000

1 hatchery on the Skeena river at \$7,000 7,000

Salaries and maintenance of fish hatcheries 18,000

Clearing spawning beds of log jams, etc., constructing fish ladders, etc., general conservation and the prevention of illegal fishing at the head waters by wells, etc., with salaries and office expenses \$15,000

The annual expenditure in maintenance after the first year, it is estimated, should not exceed \$25,000. There should, however, be added yearly at least one additional fishery, to keep up the supply of fish.

It is suggested in order to remedy the effects of past neglect of the fisheries by the Dominion government, that the fishery board be empowered to borrow an amount for capital expenditure, not exceeding \$50,000, to be secured on the revenues and repaid by instalments.

The present uncertainty as to the intentions of your honorable government is creating grave anxiety among the fishery industry, and in conclusion, your honorable government is respectfully urged to intimate as early as possible, your intention in regard to taking over the fisheries. If you so decide, the committee will have much pleasure in preparing a draft scheme, embodying more fully the ideas herebefore set out.

On behalf of the committee of the British Columbia Cannerymen, W. D. BURDICK, Secretary.

April 23rd, 1901.

**THE MOUSE'S INVASION.**

How a Little Mouse Came into the Teacher's Meeting and Shoes Were Elevated in Consequence.

There was commotion at a meeting held by the lady teachers on Friday afternoon to discuss the proposed increase of salary to be given the male teachers, as reported in these columns. The commotion was caused by the discussion, however. It was a little thing that did it; a small atom with a tail a trifle longer than its two inches of body body body—a common little mouse.

The speaker, one of the principals of a city school, was addressing the assembled ladies when she caught the mouse. To young Victoria, telling of the unfairness of the decision of the school trustees to increase the salaries of the male teachers without compensating the female teachers, she had written a letter in which she had expressed her indignation if they made any discrimination between the women, as wage-earners with the men, and she spoke at length, giving argument after argument in favor of her appeal for women's rights.

Sent at a desk below her with pen and paper, she was the first to see the mouse, and she was following with all attention on the rhetoric of the speaker, when suddenly there came a diverting presence. The ladies in the front seats suddenly heard her give a little gasp, and then went on her feet, and then as high as she could raise them with comfort and thoughts of womanly dignity. One of the ladies in the first row devoted the hour of her presence, propped an umbrella over her as a defense, but, like the mouse who took to the trees when the bear came, the secretary thought that her feet were better elevated than exposed to the invading mouse.

From row to row the faithful word was passed, and the mouse, of the invasion of the mouse, and one after another the teachers sought refuge from the little mouse, as did the secretary who first discovered its presence, while the faithful under, all unconscious of the commotion it was causing, travelled across the floor, searching for a retreat, which found, it left the room in which sat many teachers with their shoes resting

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WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

**JOSHUA DAVIES**

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on the top rungs or seats of their chairs. Soon the danger passed, and with anxious looks about them for a recurrence of the danger with which they had been threatened, they listened to the continuance of the argument from the speaker.

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